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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THINGS IN ENGLAND.

British Finances Sanded Sugar American Affairs Calcutta Merchants Money Matters in England Failures Better Prospects. Foreign Correspondence of The Tribune.

London, Feb. 11, 1848. All parties are auxiously looking forward to hear the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which Lord John Russell has promised shall be ready next week. It is supposed that the budget will show a very large deficit in the revenue, and the farther supposition that some extraordinary tax will be imposed to meet it, causes a general depression among all classes. The ministerial organs, however, hint that the revenue accounts will prove more estisfactory than the opposition wish to believe, and that the Chancellor will and no difficulty in striking his balance. The uncertainty respecting the budget undoubtedly has some effect in monetary and commercial circles.

Parliament reassembled on the 3d instant, and the first topic discussed was the West India ques- and temperance recommended. The financial contion. Lord George Bentinc's made a long speech and brought forward a formidal e budget of statis-

s was pushed forwn, I by the Quakers, and down to prayars !

Referring to the American accounts received yes terday, the same journal remarks, "We find that very lew orders for manufactured goods have been received, while at the same time comparatively little progress has been made in the shipment of cotton or provisions. There is every probability, therefore, that the influx of specie from the United States will continue until about the end of the ensure month."

mercial intelligence was not considered so disas Times, however, says, that upon the whole it must be regarded as more depressing that any yet received. "The state of the Calcutta import market is such as will be likely to excreise a most unfavorable influence on the existing prospects of our Manchester and Glasgow trade, and the accounts of the various suspended firms give unequivocal signs in most cases of a disastrous termination." It is true that the affairs of the six or eight houses that stopped payment at Calcutta—a list I gave you two months ago—will turn out very unfavorable, but may two additional had occurred, whereas it was expected that the last mail would bring a long list

from the most respectable and in many cases ex-tensive traders, great complaints respecting their general business, which they say has sadly failer off during the past six months. I refer to parties who are abundantly able to pay all their obligations at a moment's notice and have a large surplus left The value of such information is far more important as showing the true state of trade, than any flatter-

From the Iron districts the same groomy reports come up to the metropolis. The Iron trade re-mains in a state of quiet depression. Nearly all the great Iron works have suspended operations, and throughout Staffordshire there is a conflict be

NEW-YORK DALLY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1848.

graph of the stormy scene in the French Cham' and unique dress attract your attention. If you

vot., VII. No. 283.

BY GREELEY & MCELRATH.

ondon Stock Market has been dull to day, weather owing the unfavorable accounts from Paris.

The Merchants are again disappointed this aftermon at the non-receipt of their letters by the incoming steamer. No tidings of her arrival at Livhave reached London up to past 7.
Your very obedient serv't.

Mir. Cobden and the British Defences Yankee and gain money only to earich their masters, the Gold The Sailors' Procession Italian Beg. Gold-The Sailors' Procession-Italian Beggers-Capt. Kellett and his Junk-Boston Temperance-Change in Steamer Days.

The HAMPDEN question grew into a monster nandamus case, which the great lawyers ingenly disposed of, and the good-natured public then naturally looked for some grand topic in its place. Fortunately, plain Richard Cobden came forward York, and states the reasons why he did not reach with a proposition to save some seventeen or twenty millions stering per annum for the nation, He says that bad weather and insubordination people. This astonished all parties, and was a ripe nut for the Press to crack. Cobden was flattered by the Peace party, and much abused by the National Defence party. Even his own Free Trade organs, which helped to raise him to an enviable position, contributed their united strength to pull him down. The question of Defence remains where it was before the famous Wellington manifesto went forth, and now other topics are gradually coming forward. As the cholers is approaching. cities and towns are being cleansed for its reception Sanitary reports are published, and clean water

Sanitary reports are published, and clean water and temperance recommended. The financial condition of Great Britain—the deficient Budget—is a monster that is dreaded by all classes, as it will resign the representation of Waterform as his pe be followed by taxation! But it will appear in a her things he said that the agitation many years few days. Amid this group of important topics abolish Slavery in the Sritish West India gaunt, famished, mysterious IRELAND lifts her giant head! People shrink at her name. The proved so successful that twenty millions sterling | Prime Minister is damb. The millionaires lock up

again and again, in the most bitter language, and

the idel of the Free-Trade party is probably now

convinced that he meddled with a subject that is

John Bull has just made a most important dis

covery respecting the sudden disappearance of his golden sovereigns. They have not only been sent

melted down into American cagles, which " are no

likely to damage his great name.

was paid by the Government. The result was their gold. The journalists can find no more ink in that the West Indies had been rained, and it was their pens. Ireland is left to creep on as she can, tives now reside. Mr. Lambert Brown of that place a well known fact that the first cargo of slave grown while a missile is sent from Rome that confounds sugar which arrived in England was consigned to her! a Quaker house, and Lord George Bentinck said So affairs remain as I write. One day may bring that after this he could appreciate the conduct of about great changes. the Quaker grocer at Manchester, who was in the The National Defence quession wes revived by habit of mixing sand with sugar to add to its the Cobden speech at the great Free Trade demonweight, and who said to his apprentice, "John, stration at Manchester. Mr. Cobden on that occawhen thou sandest the sugar, thou mayest come sion gave much offence to the people generally by

In the course of his speech, Lord George Bentinck remarked that Spain owed England forty-five millions sterling, which debt was secured in Cuba. He recommended the Government to enforce pay ment, and in case Spain did not respond at once

then England should seize Cuba. The American commercial and political news is now attracting considerable attention. The Morn ing Herald of to-day remarks, that a great deal of importance is attached to the vote in the House of Representatives on the injustice of the war against the greatest probable duration of human existence. Mexico, as a presage of what may be expected and we may say, almost without figure of speechwhen the supplies are voted. It is quite obvious, that he is tottering on the verge of the grave. Is it continues the Herald, "that the demand for the preclous metals to carry on the hostilities, is seriously that hand which is no longer capable of wielding a aggravating the pressure in the Money market and a sword, should devote its still remaining feeble will, therefore, tend to render their continuance strength to the penning of a letter !" Mr. Cobden more and more unpopular among the mercantile says that he left the subject of the Duke's letter classes. Mr. Polk may indeed set all opposition at when he read that part which says "I am now in my defiance, but with a hostile Legislature at home. 77th year." These remarks have called forth scores and the voice of every civilized nation in the world of leading articles and letters against Mr. Cobden against him, all energy in carrying on the war far-ther must be paraly zed." and in favor of the Duke. Mr. Cobden is invited to see the Duke when he mounts his horse, or when

trous as many had predicted it would prove. The Times, however, says, that upon the whole it must only two additional had occurred, whereas it was

reason why Jonathan takes the trouble to re-coin British gold is, that the operation presents some advantages from its "superior purity," and to comof such disasters.
In England monetary and commercial affairs pensate for the necessary charges, the American bave undergene little change. Money is quoted at very low rates of interest, but these quotations are apt to mislead the distant reader. Except for first. coinage " must be less pure, and be made up in raft and mystery of assaying and refining," has to-day. or three moths ago. The Bank of England, and the leading discount houses offer money at two or three per cent but if only the Barings and Rothschilds of the great mercentile world can obtain it what must be the situation of the trading interests? It is a well-known fact that the best bills of the best traders are rejected entirely in Lombard at. They are passed from one hand to another and are finally returned to the drawer, as not a farthing can be raised upon them. This is one reason why the general trade of the country is still so much depressed, as you will see that it is by referring to the trade reports.

It is true there have been no large failures lately, because bus ness has been contracted into the narrowest possible limits, and no speculations of any magnitude have been undertaken. But the written a little work upon British gold, in which he says that the coin of England is taken in the United States on account of the superior purity of the British standard, both as to weight and fineness, to melt down and re-cast into a coinage of inferior not to say baser, properties." The American gold eagles may be coined of the legal weight, " but the esgles may be coined of the legal weight, "but the weight after all say merely represent so much more of the alloy employed at the expense, and to the deterioration of the fineness of the recoined metal, as measured by the British, if not the American standard of purity. It is, in all probability, the superior fineness of the British coin that is chiefly speculated upon for defraying the charges of melting and recoinage, if not also leaving a profit beyond.

On Wednesday last there was an extraordinary of the charges of the charges of the beyond.

show upon the Thames. It was a grand aquatic procession of all the sailors of London, numbering. It is supposed, about ten thousand. It was certainly one of the most novel and imposing demonstra-tions ever witnessed on the river. The origin of this movement was a desire on the part of ship-The value of such information is far more important as showing the true state of trade, than any flatter ing paragraph in a neatly written "city article."

Nearly all the trade reports from the manufactur more encouraging prospects are near at hand, and yet they state that in consequence of the recent advance in the price of Cotton, manufacturers and advance in the price of Cotton, manufacturers and appiniers are compelled to seek higher rates, which they cannot obtain, and consequently "business is entirely checked." This state of affairs, it is stated, must inevitably lead to a general return to "short time," and thousands of hands will be thrown out of employment.

The manufacturer and spire the Loudon Ducks, ships crows assembled opposite the Loudon Ducks. The Ships crows assembled opposite the Loudon Duck nade in the navigation laws, and a petition to the throws out of employment

From the Iron districts the same gloomy reports

sons of both sexes. All the streets leading to the river, and all the windows adjacent, and the roofs of houses were througed. The sight on the Tham as and near it was quite an unusual one. If the Queen had been passing, in tead of the hard-working sailor scarcely so many people would have been present to see her. In the Strand, and all the streets leading to it, and near London Bridge, the ter condition. The large manufacturers complain of the scarcity of orders, and in several factories the operatives are working half-time.

The Liverpool Cotton market has lately exhibit the sailors and all who were looking at them.

the operatives are working halftime.

The Liverpool Cotton market has lately exhibited signs of improvement, prices having advanced. But while this is encouraging to American interests the dealers and manufacturers here complain. As the stock on hand is less, at the present time, by about 138,000 bales, than it was last year at the same period, and by nearly 500,000 bales in '46, the manufacturers are naturally alarmed, for they fear that prices will go still higher and compel them to close their mills, or adopt a general system of short time. Having thus rapidly and briefly noticed the condition of trade generally, and monetary affairs, I will only add that in the course of another month the prospects will no doubt be encouraging and satisfactory. But it will be a long time before the trade of the country will be in the same prosperous position it was in a twelve-month since.

The news received from Paris to-day by Tele-

tonice.)

tors, has excited great interest.

The weight of the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion and dispersion for the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion for the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion for the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion for the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion for the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion for the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion for the will be sure to get it, he is such a good natured, innocent in the will be sure to get it, he is such a good natured, innocent in the control of the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion for the will be sure to get it, he is such a good natured, innocent in the control of the stormy scene in the French Charles and dispersion for the will be sure to get it, he is such a good natured, innocent ind. Such a good natured in the such a good n this day's date. It says: In the cotool states of the solly a servant—a speculation—his services are purchased from his parents in Italy for a paltry significant fact.

To-day's report from Manchester says: "The sum and the poor boy with hundreds of his companions, and Four cents of the week are onsiderable change for the week acconsiderable change for the part of the poor boy with hundreds of his companions, is brought to England by his new master.

To-day's report from Manchester says: "The sum and the poor boy with hundreds of his companions, is brought to England by his new master.

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To-day's report from Manchester says: "The ways of the poor boy with hundreds of his companions, is brought to England by his new master.

To-day's report from Manchester says: "The beautiful for the poo inroughout the long dull day, they remain midnight and then exhausted they recline boys are about to be removed from the metropolis.

> Capt. Charles A. Kellett, of the Chinese Junk. has addressed a long letter "to Her most Excellent Majorty the Queen," in which he gives an account of his voyage in the Keyling from China to New nong his crew compelled bim to change his reute. uch against his wishes.

with hard labor, for encouraging saystem

liett states that he was compelled to go to New-York for "repairs and provisions." The Americans called the junk the "wonder of wonders," and, as they supposed she was built by one The Prices of Breadsings, &c. in Liverpool, of their own countrymen, they were "ripe for sight of the vessel." But it being stated publicly sight of the vessel. roulated the vessel never came from China, but was built in the State of Maine, and farther, mis-

untary circumstances do not permit him to con-inue in Parliament thought that this is on-y an "artful dodg" this conds from the pub-

ive in a more expensive style. Everybody has heard of the celebrated fat man Daniel Lambert. He was once keeper of the House of Correction at Leicester, where some of his relaecently presented a memorial to the Town Coun-il, stating that the Corporation was in possession of an "old arm-chair," which was once occupied by his uncle, Daniel Lambert, and he wished to pro-cure it as a memento of his "great ancestor." This remark provoked a laugh, but the request was granted, and Mr. Lambert Brown took the "old arm-chair" home and said he should hand it down as an heir loom."

After asking why the wariline arrangements of the country are to be increased. Mr. Cobden said that

the cause could probably be found in the Duke's letter, and then he observed—"Well, I do not profess to share that veneration which some men entertsin for successful warriors; but is there among the most ardent admirers of the Duke, one man possessing the ordinary feelings of humanity, who does not wish that that letter had never been written, or never published? His grace has passed the greatest probable duration of human existence. four days intervened after the arrival of the return and we may say, almost without figure of speech that he is tottering on the verge of the grave. Is it not lamentable—a most lamentable spectacle, that be on Wednesdays, instead of Saturdays. This will allow from two to three days between the ar-rival of the mail and the departure of the following one. The Chronicle in noticing this change remarks : "We are gratified to learn that the inconarrival and departure of the royal mail steamers, in consequence of their being timed so nearly to gether as not to allow answers to be returned by the out-going mail, has been promptly remedied by the contractors of the Company as soon as com

he walks with firm step through St. James's Park | plained of. It is reported that some of the European States to the House of Lords. Mr. Cobden will never be forgiven for raising an anti-national defence party, or for his attack upon the venerable hero of Waterless. The Trues. Chronicle, Globe, Spectator, Atlas, the weakless which will are his discussion of the Laropean states are secretly preparing for the events that are likely to ensue on the demise of Louis Philippe. A continental journal openly states, that the Great Powers have already entered into arrangements among themselves which will are his thomas he follows: The Trans. Chronice, Grove, Specialor, Allow, and Examiner, all powerful Free-Trade journals, have attacked Mr. Cobden's anti-defence speech military measures are included in those arrange-

Liverpool on her regular day. Saturday the 12th, was detained till the 13th, but as the fact was not generally known in the city, merchants and others could not reap any advantage by this detention. The New-York packet ships Waterloo and New-

to the United States, but there they have been ters and papers that were intended for the steam ters and papers that were intended for the steam er of the thrult from Boston, but which were left

where current or recognized out of the United States, either as circulation or merchandise." The Hon. Je A. Rockwell-Fallacies of the Treasury Report.

WASHINGTON, March 3. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to call your attention to the speech of Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL of Ct. deweight with more alloy." A Mr. Watherston, " a livered in the House of Representatives yesterday. respectable goldsmith, well accomplished in the and published at full length in the Intelligencer of

Mr. Rockwell labors to prove from the Treas

ury Report itself, that the estimates of the Secretary are not only incorrect but contradictory-Even the statements in relation to the payments out of the Treasury are not to be relied on. For astance, near the bottom of the fourth column of the speech Mr. ROCKWELL says that the payments on account of public debt are represented by the Secretary to have been, for twelve months, \$10,480 362 14. In another table, which the Secretary constructed to use for another purpose, the payments, on the same account, for seventeen mouths including the twelve months) are stated at only \$9.261.259 08! The Secretary adds five months to the twelve and then states the payments for the whole severateen to have been a less sum by \$1,219,103 06 than he paid during a part of the pe riod! This is but one of many blunders and errors

men's among the old accountants.

Mr. Rockwell, before delivering his speech, applied to the Department for an explanation of the contradictions. The reply of the Register of the Treasury, which he read to the House, and also the Treasury statement in the Union of the day before, buy brought to light additional error! If the Treasury cannot relieve itself from these numerous reasury cannot relieve itself from these numerous self-stultifying errors—and it is, Mr. Bockwell. says, quite impossible—what reliance can be placed upon its statements of receipts, expenditures and estimates? It admits a blunder of near seven milestimates? It admits a blunder of near seven mi-lions; in correcting that error, it makes another of more than one million; even in stating the amount of payments, the Secretary errs a million and a quarter of dollars! How, then, is Congress to know the amount of means on hand, or the amount that will be wanted? Who can safely rely upon statements known to contain many great errors! I hope you will take up the Treasury Report which caused the Secretary "to faint," and examine it in the manner indicated by the able and industrious Member from Connecticut. Yours,

Co. has been designated as the Whig Elector of President and Vice President, for the 14th Congressional District of Ohio, composed of the Counties of Muskingum and Guernsey.

MISSISSIPPI CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.-The Legislature of Mississippi have passed a law calling for the election of delegates to remodel the Constitution of that State. The law provides that the ction shall be held on the first Monday in August, sis, and that after the formation of a new Constitution, it shall be submitted to the votors of the State for adoption or rejection, a majority of whom of \$1,000 against the Satirist newspaper, for a libel

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Britannia, FULL DETAILS OF HER IMPORTANT NEWS.

Lavo, arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock on Saturday norning, after a tempestuous passage of almost twenty one days. She encountered head winds try is, perhaps, the following rescript from Rome in speaks of his speech as follows: made but about eighty miles a day. She sailed on

ly telegraphed to this City and appeared in the Extra Tribune, as well as in our Second and Third Editions of Saturday. We give below the full particulars from our files of English and Continental

The Britannia brought 37 passengers from Liverpool-2 to Halifax. 35 to Boston-and 13 from Halifax to Boston. The following is a list of her passengers.

Reduced twen Dollars and Or	man, mr. see cema	a to the pound
Sterling, for	The Tribune.	
ARTICLES.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 12.
U.S. Wheat, white. # 70 fb.	81 87 to 82 12	81 81 to \$2 12
· red, \$70 D		
Indian Corn. # 410 fb	7 55 to 7 85	6 77 to 8 23
Indian Meal, bbl. 196 fb	3 39 to 5 50	5 25 to 3.50
U. S. Flour, W bbi	5 50 to 7.00	6 25 W 6 73
Ashaz, U. S. Pct. & 112 B	# 37 to 6 49	6 37 to 6 49
· Pearl # 112 b	7 28 to 7 50	7 28 to 7 80
	9 60 to 11 83	9 60 to 15 47
Lard, tipe, @ 112 [5	14 04 to 14 76	18 31 to 14 28
Three Per Cent. Consols	291 20 295	87 to 894
	dime.	

England.

The packet ship Princel Albert, which left London on the lat February for New York, with ten camels and two elephants for Sands. Lent & Co.'s Circus, put back from stress of weather, and arrived at Portsquith on the 4th.

1 Unix tan Cardinal should be informed that, under

The sailing days of the vessels of the British and North American Steamship Company have been attered. The day of sailing from Boston and New-York will be changed from Saturday to Wednesday, commencing on Wednesday, the 5th of April, instead of Saturday the 8th. No alteration will take place in the sailing day from Liverpool, which will continue to be Saturday. The weekly sailings will company from Liverpool on the 8th April, and will commence from Liverpool on the 5th April, and from America on the 3d May. PARLIAMENT.—The English Parliament assem-

ondition" of the West India Islands. An animabor, and had no more money to expend. A most remarkable feature of the debate was the proposi tion made by Lord George Bentinck, that in consideration of the debt of £45,000,000 due the English Government from Spain, for which the whole island of Cuba stood piedged, the inland should be seized, the mortgage foreclosed, and slavery extinguished forever in the West Indian Archipelago. The Jewish Disabilities bill, which has occupied

a large share of the attention of Parliament, it is thought will pass the Commons by a considerable arded as very doubtful. garded as very doubtful.

Lord Monkern has once more brought in a bill for the better protection of health in towns by the improved sanatory regulations. It was read a first time, and fixed to be read a second time on the

able the Queen to establish diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

PALMERSTON and Mr. BANCROFT on the subject of the Poor Laws as utterly inefficient - hints that if "adequate and due relief be not speedily obtained from England," the result will be univer-

AMERICAN LEGATION, Nov. 3, 1847.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotiary of the United States of America, has the bound to inquire of Viscount Paimeraton, her Britannic Majesty's Frincipal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if her Majesty's Government is inclined to remove existing restrictions on international commerce.

The Confederation.—The dissensions in the Universal restrictions of the restrictions of the week was £167 8s 4d.

The Confederation.—The dissensions in the

restrictions on international commerce.

Universal reciprocity in the widest sense is held by the American Governments the only thorougaly appropriate basis for intercourse between two great nations. The probibition of the indirect trade has but restrained enterprise; it has done good to neither country. To abrogate Mr. Mitchell, and announcing not only his own deult.

Should her Majesty's Government entertain similar views, the undersigned is prepared, on the part of the American Government, to propose that British ships may trade from any port in the world to any port in the United States; and he received, protected, and in respect to charges and duties, treated like American ships, if reciprocally, American ships may in like manner trade from any port of the world to any port under the dominion of her Brittanic Majesty.

The removal of commercial restrictions, while it would be of mutual advantage to the material interests of both countries, could not but give openings to still farther relations of amity between them; and by its influence on the intercourse of nations, create new guarantees for the peace of the world. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

of the warid. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bancroft.

Foreign Orricz, November 17, 1847.

Sta—I have lost no time in communicating to my colleagues your note of the 3d inst. on the subject of the Navigation Laws which regulate the commerce of the British Empire and that of the United States with each other. This question had already engaged the serious attention of her Majesty's Ministers; and we observe, with pleasure, that the sentiments which we entertain with regard to it, are shared by the Government of a country with which we are so closely united by the fies of an extensive commerce and of a common origin.

We do not however, think that we should be justified in advising the Crown to enter into engagements which would be at variance with some of the most important principles of the existing Navigation Law, without the previous sanction of Parilament, but it is our intention to propose to Parilament, without nunceessary delay, measures which would enable us to place our commercial in-

orresponding spirit toward us. I am, &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

A demonstration by the masters, mates and sea-

bjections to him previous to his consecration.— an Orange paper, states that recently the Clogha

luckily came along.

DISTINGUISHED VISITERS.—The Dake and Duckess of Saxe Coburg arrived at London from the
Continent on the 6th uit.

The Dake and Duckwill be exempt from taxation. This has already
been carried into effect in one instance.

Disease and destitution are not diminishing on MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The deaths in London

the week ending Feb 5 were 1,478; 681 were pulmonary and tubercular cases. The births in the same time were 1.367. The Duke of Brunswick has obtained a verdict

published against him.

during nearly the whole time, and for several days | relation to the alleged denunciations by the Clergy

The leading items of commercial and miscella-seen by the command of Pope Plus IX—has been re-ceived from the Eternal City:

is and two elephants for Sands. Lent & Co.'s is put back from stress of weather, and arrived rismouth on the 4th.

The day of salling from Boston and New cwill be changed from Saturday to Wedness commencing on Wednesday, the 5th of April, and of Saturday the Sth. No alteration will place in the sailing days from Liverpool, which continue to be Saturday. The weekly sallings commence from Liverpool on the 5th April, and America on the 3d May.

ARLIANENT.—The English Parliament assemon the 3d of February. The first business of che was the consideration of "the deplorable litton" of the West India Islands. An animadebate ensued, in which slavarily was still tolerated e "gaining money by slave labor, while the gaining money by slave labor, while the animal suppose in the sallings were proposed and no more money to expend." A most arkable feature of the debate was the proposition of the depote Bentinock, that in consideration of \$4.000,000 due the English.

and undoubted right.

"Finally, I say, let effective means be taken to enlighten Rome on every detail of this infomous anti-national and anti-Catholic conspiracy; and the enemies to our creed and of our race will be humbled, and some little justice and or our sammand and bersecuted freland."

THE REFEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of this body, on Monday, was but thinly attended. A long letter was read from Mr. John O'Connell, dated London, Feb. 4, announcing that his Repeal motion is fixed for the 17th instant in the House of Commons, but may be postponed till March, to secure a better attendance of members. He recommends the Association to issue an address in favor of Irish manufactures, and to send Mr. Ray on a mission for the better organization. Mr. Ray on a mission for the better organizat of the Repeal agitation. Alluding to the t with the Court of Rome.

The following correspondence between Lord describes the mocking and cruelly faliacious re-

other influential members, to withdraw from the Confederation, if they were not at once repudiated and Relliy put forward an amendment to the effect that the opinions held by members of the Confed-cration, as individuals, ought not to be interfered with by the collective body. The discussion was a most animated one, and lasted three nights, at the end of which time a division was called for, when Mr. Mitchell's amendment was rejected by a majority of 126.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—This body has adourned, after having passed the most severe sentences upon all the prisoners whose guilt has been proved. Upward of fifty were convicted of agrarian outrages, and the sentence of death passed on no fewer than sixteen, who were guilty of murder. Two of these were executed on the 7th ult, it was hoped that the others might not be put to death. Still, however, the condition of the country

is little better than before the trials. Tipperary has again been the scene of frightful murders, as well A desperate case is reported where a Justice of the Peace, a Mr. Waldron, armed his retainers to tresist the execution of a law process issued by one of the superior course. The curoner advanced with the police force at his back; the gate was closed; the police force at his oaca; the gate was costed, the coroner demanded admission, but was peremptorily refused, Mr. Waldron stating that he had but one life, was an old man and valued it little. Crowbars being applied to the gate, Waldron fired and wounded one of the men severely; the affray became general, and no fewer than twelve or titteen shots were exchanged. Mr. Waldron re-

A demonstration by the masters, mates and seamen at London, had been made against the repeal of the navigation laws. A boat procession was formed on the Thames, and a petition was presented to the Home Secretary, against the proposed repeal, and representing that such a repeal would bring ruin on the mercantile marine of the country. In the case of Dr. Hampden the Judges of the Court of the Queen's Bench were equally divided for and against the motion to issue a mandamus to compel the Archbishop of Canterbury to entertain objections to him previous to his consecration.—

As another instance of the hardened vuffamism which exists among the wretches who have been admitted as approvers, one Garraghan, on his cross examination, said he had agreed to murder Mr. Builey, because Daly and Connor, who had asked him to do it, were related to him. "Then, said the counsel for the prisoners, "I suppose you'd murder me if they had asked you !" "By died, I would," was his reply.

The Risbos Conspiracy.—The Derry Scatinel, an Orange paper, states that recently the Cloghan

Priday morning. Feb. 11, at haif-past two; had he lived another day he would have been \$3 years old. He had held the Primacy for twenty years. He was a man of excellent private character, moderate approver. Because of excellent private character, moderate talents, and the stanchest of Conservatives. He opposed the measure of Catholic Emancipation. It will not be an easy task to find a successor who can keep the various parties and schisms of the Church so well balanced.

Ship wreck and Massacre.—The British whaler Sovereign was wrecked on Aug. 17 on the Eastern side of the Sandwich Islands, the captain and so men of the crew were massacred by the natives. One only excepted, by concealing himself in some bushes and swimming off to another vessel that lackly came along. districts in which the crimes have been committed the lands of the relatives of the deceased slone

> the contrary, they are rapidly extending throughout the Bouth and West, and in many districts the mortality is alarming. The outire population of tracts of country along the western coast are in a frightful state of destitution. Even in the compa-ratively well-circumstanced countries of Leinster.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

WHOLE NO. 2151.

jority of 30. On the 5th the Chamber resumed the discussion on the paragraph relative to Algeria.

Marshal Bugeaud said, that the submission of Abdels Kuler was a new guarantee in favor of the African paragraph.

The minimum of the King shall always be sacred, inviolation paragraph.

The Minimum and Apostodo religion, and no other form of worship shall be tolerated.

The person of the King shall always be sacred, inviolation paragraph.

The Minimum and Apostodo religion of the State shall be the Roman Catholic and Apostodo religion, and no other form of worship shall always be sacred, inviolation of the King and not subject to responsibility.

The Minimum and Apostodo religion of the State shall be the Roman Catholic and Apostodo religion, and no other form of worship shall be tolerated.

The person of the King shall be the Roman Catholic and Apostodo religion, and no other form of worship shall be tolerated.

The person of the King shall always be sacred, inviolating the control of the King shall always be sacred.

The Minimum and Apostodo religion of the State shall be the Roman Catholic and Apostodo religion, and no other form of worship shall be tolerated.

The person of the King shall always be sacred, inviolating the sacred of the King shall always be sacred. Marshal Bugeaud said, that the submission of the Africal Kader was a new guarantee in layer of the Africans of the Government. The land and sea services shall always be dependent on The land and sea services shall always be dependent on soals who could in six weeks, turn into the field \$00,000 combatants. M. Guizot, having been asked what the Government intended to do with the

"The promise made to him shall be failuled. We cannot, however, allow him to proceed to St. Jean d'Acre, because that fortress belongs to the Porte, which has not yet recognized our African possessions. If Abd el-Kader wistes to be conducted to the East, he shall be conducted to the constitution was preclaimed, there were two days 'flies at Naples, during which King, Queen, Princesses, noble citizens, all appeared to be conducted to the East, he shall be conducted to

days. On the third clared the Reform Dinners illegal, and his resolu-tion that no other meetings of the kind should take "I pray God long to preserve your lordship.
"Rome, from the Congregation of the Fairh, Jan. 3, 1847.
"In regard to this document Dr. O'Higgiss, R. C.
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"In regard to this document Dr. O'H rot made himself heard above the tumult, and said, "I call on you to hear me, and to weigh well my words. Ministers of the Revolution of July, you violate a law respected even by the Restoration at the very moment of its fall. I tell you that you do not respect even what was respected by Po-

> would not hear any more speeches. The Opposi-tion, therefore, quitted their seats, and the Presi-dent pronounced the discussion at an end amid uponfosion and mutual defiance.

our Viceroy.

Instead of at once resigning their functions, the
Opposition Deputies had determined on going to
and yet he
and yet he procession; and that, after being refused permission to enter the banqueting hall, they would resign. Their proceedings caused the Three Per Cents to fall on Wednesday night to 74f. The correspondent of the London Telegraph says:

"Great interest was also excited by the fact that prefrom their alters, parations for the reform banquet on Sunday of doing so. Their tinned to be made notwithstanding the Govern

ment, alarmed at the movement in favor of electoral reform, had determined to present a measure-making some modifications in the present law.

HEALTH OF THE KING .- The King still coughed HEALTH OF THE AINO.—The RING atm congret a good deal, but otherwise appeared in good health. He appeared for a moment in his private garden on Treesday. In all his conversations he continued to dwell upon the talent displayed by M. Gulzor in the debates on the address. His Majesty had a long visit from Jerome Navoleon, Ex-King of Westphalia and his son on Tuesday. They walk Westphalia, and his son, on Tuesday. They walk-

The Duchess de Montpeosier is raported to be "in a condition which promises an heir to whatever states or property she and her consort may die possessed of or cotitled to." A great degree of coolness is said to exist between the Prince de Jornville and his royal father, in consequence of the Prince's strong feeling in favor of the Italian movement; and so violent has been his altercations on the subject with the King and M. Guizor, that he demanded, instanter, a "conge" to go to the Brazils, and not to Algiers, as had been determined on accordingly.

At Palerma, and Indeed throughout Bielly the

Provisional Government. They appointed four Committees, to whom implicit obedience was rendered a Committee of Defence, under Prince Pantellaria; of Finance, under the Marquis Rudini; of Supplies, under the Pretor of the Mediterranean, who are at present on leave of absence, have received orders to return immediately to their posts. This measure (says the Union) has been taken in consequence of the events of Italy rendering precautions necessary. It adds that orders have been given to the naval authorities in the ports of the Mediterranean to keep in readiness the means of embarking and transporting from 30,000 to 35,000 men. The Constitutionard announces that the maritime Prefect of Charles and the Chaptal steam corvette ready to sail for the Mediterranean.

The Turkish Ambassador gave a grand soirée on the 6th. His Excellency was particularly at-tective to his guests, and above all to the female portion of the company, to whom he paid a number of Eastern compliments, in excellent French.

The Constitutional says: "A young German re-fugee at Paris, M. Engels, author of a work on the pauperism of England, has received an order to leave Paris, it is not known why, in twenty-four being handed over by the gendarmerie to the Prussian police. It is said that the reason of this ex-pulsion was that the King of Prussia had complainof to the French Government of certain articles of very flattering to him, written by M. Engels in

The Journal du Haure of the 8th, contains the ollowing: "A colony of Communists, composed of 5 persons of all professions, uniformly clad, passed 75 persons of all professions, annormly can be absentiously the town to day, and embarked in the American vessel Rome, bound for New Orleans. It is called the Icarian Colony, and is going out to settle upon, clear and cultivate a tract of land of 4 000,000 acres, on the Red River, in the State of Texas, which has been hought by the Society, the head of which, M. Cabet, remains in France. They live completely in common, with order and economy, and call each other brothers. They are furnished with all the necessary tools and implements for A body of students at Paris, 2,000 in number,

an Orange paper, states that recently the Clogban controversy in so far it has been made a legal one.

Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury died on Friday morning, Feb. 11, at half-past two; had be lived another day be would have been 83 years old.

He had half the Prinary for two first part of the first part of the motion in consequence was lost. This settles constability succeeded in capturing seven men, charged at the suspension by the authorities of the constability of the fall interpreter of the first pointing, outraged at the suspension by the authorities of the constabilities of the constabilities and Michael the solution of the people, can only perist in the views already tenumities to your Excellency through me—namely, that formed a procession to move to the Chamber of Deputies, with a memorial protesting against the arrival and with being concerned in catting off the tongue and with being members of a Ribbon lodge, that the procession to move to the Chamber of Deputies, with a memorial protesting against the arrival and with being members of a Ribbon lodge, the formed a procession to move to the Chamber of Deputies, with a memorial protesting against the arrival and Michael and the procession to move to the Chamber of Deputies, with a memorial protesting against the arrival and Michael and the procession to move to the Chamber of Deputies, with a memorial protesting against the arrival and Michael and the procession to move to the Chamber of Deputies, with a memorial protesting against the arrival and Michael and the course of Michael and Mic utraged at the suspension by the authorities of the

dered Robertt, the commander of St. Elmo, to bembard the city. The reply of the commander showed more firmness and good sense and feeling than might have been expected from the court. He could not, he said, "massacre the people and destroy the city." He accordingly resigned. Sta-tish, devernor of Naples, was next requested, and refused to fire on the people. The rage of the King is said to have expended all bounds. With clonched fists and eyes sparkling with rage he drove his

lar Chiefs, when it was agreed that all proceeding should be asseponded until the result of certain petitions which had been presented to the King should be known. It soon however became apparent that the movement of the people could not be controlled, even by their own chiefs. In the afternoon of the 26th the people, the number of upward of 20,000, collected in the Via Volede, the great main street of Naples. Shouts in favor of the Constitution were everywhere heard to resound. stitution were everywhere heard to resound.

Meanwhile the numbers augmented, and all the
streets leading to the Via Voledo presented dense

STRAMSHIP GREAT WESTERS.—The West India
Royal Mail steamship Great Westers. Capt. Chapman, sailed from Southampton for the West India
New Orleans, Mexico, Acc on the Id mit. Among
the passengers was M. Challey, the new French
Consol-General for Hondaras.

The most interesting fact in regard to this country is, perhaps, the following rescript from Home in
relation to the alleged denunciations by the Clerry
from the tiltar:

The Poblin Evening Pad of the 5th ult says: "The folseen, by the command of Pope Fils IX—has been received from the Eternal City:

"M. Guitot vester-lay presented a said spectacle. If it
became, by the command of Pope Fils IX—has been received from the Eternal City:

"Consolar Address by the Hely Set to same, if not all,
or the Chamber of Pope Filse IX—has been received from the Eternal City:

"Most ILLUSTIONS AND EXCERNO LOAD. The reposts now for some complete froulated by the English
nowspapers, concerning the political party strifes in
which some ecclestastics have allowed themselves to be

The ministry, however, carried its point by a mawhich some ecclestastics have allowed themselves to be

The ministry, however, carried its point by a maThe ministry, however, carried its point by a maThe ministry however, carried its point by a maThe ministry however carried its point by a maThe ministry however carried its point by a ma-

try, and the preservation of order in the midst of an effervescence of enthusiasm which may be imagind'Acre does not offer.

That paragraph is the address which relates to reform banquets was however the subject of the warmest discussion. It was under debate for three days. On the third the Minister of the Interior declared the Reform Dinners illegal, and his resoluof the three Italian colors.
In the street of Toledo, from the King's palace to the extremity, a corso was organized wit

ed all day. From all the windows, men answer men waved their bandkerchiefs, and in the street there was a great crowd of persons, and carriages containing twelve or fifteen persons waving baners, while cries of "Long live the King! long live the Constitution!" rent the air. The King went out on horseback without escort, and traversed the crowd, which addressed its gratifude to him with all that warmth peculiar to the Italian In a distant quarter the King was received by the lower orders with cries of "Long live the King! Down with the Constitution!" The King

King! Down with the Constitution!" The King mildly told them that the affair did not regard them that it was a form of government, and that he had willingly granted it, because he believed it the best, then turning to a priest by his side he added, "Explain that to these good people." During the long promenade which the King made, he was continually greeted with the noisiest manifestations of joy and affection.

On the 30th the weather being fine, the people crowded the streets. In the evening the King went to the theatre St. Charles, which was illuminated a prome. On his catrance the King was re-

nated a grorno. On his cutrance the King was re-ceived with enthusiasm, at which he appeared greatly touched. On the rising of the curtain, the ors sang the chorus of Hernani, celebrating the maph of Charles V. and were several interrupt-

triumph of Charles V. and were several interrupted by wild applause.

During the rest of the representation, the most admirable orner was maintained, but when the intervals between the acts the royal family left their box, there were repeated cries of "Long live the King, the Queen, the Queen Mother, and the Constitution." Some disturbances took place in the midst of all this joy. Some lazzarons assembled in different parts of the city, and shouted "Long live the King! Long live the Holy Faith! Down with the Constitution!" But the troops and the civic guard succeeded in reestablishing order. Fatrols of the civic guard, who were joined by volunteers without uniform, and armed only with fowlteers without uniform, and armed only with fowling pieces, traversed the city in all directions, made numerous arrests, and even, it is said, maintained many struggles in several places, in the course of which blood flowed.

The Duchess de Montpensier is reported to be Interior. He was Counciller of State in the time

At Palermo, and indeed throughout Sicily the A funeral oration in honor of O'Connell took King has not been able to reestablish himself with place at the Cathedral of Notre Dame on the 10th
ult. The enlogy was delivered by the Abbe Lathe people and the troops, from the 13th to the 13 CORDIERE. It is said to have been an eloquent performance.

The Union Monarchique announces that all the general officers and theirs of corps belonging to the army of Africa and to the military divisions near constitutions. They appointed four committees, to whom implicit obedience was rendered.

> British war-steamer Buildog vainly applied to this King's Lieutenant for a suspension of hostilities; and on the 15th the matter was taken up by the Consuls, who repaired to the palace of the Dake di Majo, and with difficulty got a suspension of twesty hours. The interval was employed in shipping off the strangers, principally French. Matters continued in the same state till the threat of a general bombardment again called out the Consular body, who en the 19th signed a most en-

of a general bombardment again called out the Consular body, who en the 19th signed a most energetic protest denouncing the act as one of annecessary barbarity. The protest was circulated in French and Italian, and produced an effect. Negotiations were at the same time opened between the Marquis de Spedalotta and the Duke di Majo. The insurgents demand the Constitution of 1812, and the convocation of a Sicilian Parliament at Palermo. These demands were formally transmitted to Naples without loss of time.

The following day two the frigates returned from Naples bringing four decrees issued by the Neapolistan Government on the 18th. Collectively the decrees appointed two Councils of State, one in Naples, and the other in Sicily, with deliberative but not legislative powers; established freely elected Municipal Councils, with control over local expenditure, under the superintendance of the King's Government, decreed an administrative and judicial "repeal of the union" detween Naples and Sicily, and appointed Count D'Acquils to be Lieutentt General of Sicily, with a separate Cabinet. These decrees were received at Palermo with great coldness, as unsatisfactory and unguaranteed.

great coldness, as unsatisfactory and unguars. The people stuck to their demands, and, tithe Marquis Spedalotta, returned the followers. " The Committee, the faithful interpreter of the firm re-

the Referent the Courier Francais and the Democratic Pacifique, and asking the coperation of the Editors in their attempt to have the teachers restored. The steam corvette Cavier, was destroyed by spontaneous conduction of her coals off Majorca on Jan. 26th. Her officers and crew escaped on board a Spanish vessel.

Italy.

The Revolution in Naples and Sicily appears to be entirely successful. In Naples the King long resisted the demands of the people. When he resisted the demands of the people. When he resisted the demands of the people. When he resisted the demands of the people when he resisted the demands of the people. When he resisted the demands of the people when he resisted the demands of the people.

From Palermo we learn that the people had be-From Palermo we learn that the people had become masters of the whole city, and the Royal
troops had signed an armistice and withdrawn to a
distance of several leagues. At the Fort of Casticmare, the last position of the troops, the final
combat on both sides was very sanguinary. At
the moment at which the troops effected their retreat to rejoin Gen. de Sauget in his camp they,
suffered a good deal. On the 30th upward of
two wounded soldiers arrived at Naples, and when
the King saw them he appeared much affected.
It was stated that the City would be abandoned to
itself, and that nothing further would be attempted
except in the way of negotiation.